

For Circuit Judge, M. H. OWSELEY.
For Clerk of the Court, J. C. WARREN.
For Sheriff, JAS. P. BAILEY.
For Treasurer, S. H. BAUGHMAN.

LEXINGTON, June 17, 1880.

Lexington is full of delegates, and office seekers and butting-holing is the order of the day. There are from a half to a dozen applicants for every honor that the Convention can bestow, showing that the greed for office is so great that even the non-paying ones do not go begging. The hotel and hall accommodations here are much too limited for such a crowd as is present, and the jam is terrific. Rooms, designed for two, are made to hold ten or twelve persons, and he who had failed to engage lodgings in advance thinks himself fortunate if he can be one of even those numbers.

At this writing, 11 A. M., it is hard to say what the Convention will do. There is an anti-Tilden element at work, which seem disposed to have their say or raise a row, and I fear that the business will not progress very far to-day. The District Committee are not called to meet till 11 o'clock, and as the Convention will be called to order at 12, there will be but little time to arrange the preliminaries, which will of necessity be thrown on the Convention, and therefore delay the proceedings. There are three aspirants to the Temporary Chairmanship—Geo. R. Snyder, of Clark, Clarence McElroy, of Warren, and T. J. Bush, of Fayette, with chances in favor of Snyder. Ex-Governor Stevenson will likely be Permanent Chairman.

Hon. Henry Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, is circulating freely among the delegates. I met him a few minutes ago and asked him if the report, which is being industriously circulated that Mr. Tilden had decided to withdraw from the candidacy for the Presidential nomination, had any foundation in fact. "No, sir," said he, "it's a damned lie, set adrift for effect. Mr. Tilden is in the hands of the Democracy, and will leave it to fix his relations with the party." "Do you think," I inquired, "that the Convention will instruct for Tilden?" "I do not, and even were it so disposed, I would oppose it. Mr. Tilden himself does not desire it." There is a strong feeling among the delegates in favor of the old Sage, and a delegation favoring him will no doubt be sent to Cincinnati.

The contest for District delegate in the 8th, has narrowed down to a personal matter between Logan and Walton, and it is impossible now to say who will be chosen. Walton's friends are claiming it, while Capt. Logan's seem confident. I can say at any rate that Dr. George Perkins, of Somerset, will be one of the delegates, and that a worthy man could not be chosen. Judge Sauley's chances for Elector are tip-top. He will have but little opposition.

The Lincoln county delegation has been completed by the election of Col. Isaac Shelby, Jr., to fill Mr. T. W. Higgins' place. They are crowded into Room 100, Phoenix Hotel, and are in fine spirits.

Of course any points that I can now give must be a conjecture, so I forward this by mail to be supplemented by telegraph.

W. P. W.

(Special Dispatch to the Interior Journal.)

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 17, 7:45 P. M.—The Convention met at 1 o'clock, and Geo. R. Snyder made Temporary Chairman. The various Committees were appointed, and then an adjournment for one hour.

Committee organization reported Gen. Desha for Permanent Chairman, elected. While the Committee was out, Preston, Breckinridge, Watterson and Clay made Tilden speeches and Lindsay and Stevenson spoke in behalf of Seymour. Committee on Resolutions reported favoring Tilden for the Presidency, but did not instruct. A test vote showed a majority of one hundred against instructing delegates to vote as a unit. Convention was a perfect howling mob for an hour. Adjourned at 7:45 to meet at 8 o'clock. Too much whisky. Eighth District elected Judge M. C. Sauley for Elector and Capt. R. D. Logan and Col. Mat Walton Delegates. W. P. W.

GARFIELD is one of those patriotic individuals that resigned his position in the army to take a more lucrative and safe civil office, and while absent from his post to electioneer for Congress, he had it entered on the Army Record: "Absent on account of sickness."

The daily papers are publishing for the thousandth time that Tilden has withdrawn from the Presidential candidacy, and that Seymour has again remarked, "Your candidate I can never be."

The Richmond (Va.) editors are a bloodthirsty set. One had scarcely gotten out of jail for shooting his business manager before another is arrested for dueling.

SAM GAINES was a bit severe on Tilden, but his county instructed for the old Sage all the same.

GEN. GARFIELD'S strong points with his party may be summed up as follows: He denied under oath that he ever owned any Credit Mobilier stock, but it was proved by Hon. Oakes Ames and others that he was both a liar and a purveyor, and the report of the Committee was to that effect. While Chairman of the Congressional Committee on appropriations he accepted a bribe of \$5,000 from the De Golyer wooden pavement ring, for his advocacy of a bill for its benefit, and the result was that \$11,250,000 was filched from the National Treasury. As a "visiting statesman," and as a member of the "Electoral Commission" he followed the dictation of his party without regard to right or justice. A purveyor, a sub-orner of witnesses, a bribe taker and a thief (he helped steal the Presidency), he is a fit subject to bear the standard of a party that is corrupt and rotten to the core. It is an insult to the people to say that a man with such a record can be elected President of this great country. His party will stick to him, and would do so even if he were a convicted felon, but the honest men of the country will rally to the support of Mr. Tilden or any other good Democratic nominee and roll up a majority more decisive than in 1876, when Tilden's was over a quarter of a million. If the Democrats in Convention next week exhibit the slightest particle of good sense, victory is ours without a doubt.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is now gorging itself with crow. While the Credit Mobilier matter was under investigation it demanded Garfield's resignation, and advised him to go and hang his head in shame forever. His opposition to the reduction of the tariff on the chemicals used in the manufacture of paper was also the cause of a galling attack on him by that paper, but now the independent (?) Halsted can see nothing but good in the man Garfield. The *Commercial* is independent, alas! no more.

The Republican papers are telling that Garfield piloted a steamboat up Big Sandy River, in this State, during the late war, which took supplies to his army at Pickett. The Democrats will give him another chance this fall to try his hand at piloting on a different kind of a craft. The stream will also be in Kentucky, and is known far and wide as Salt River.

The Good Templar's Advocate has a stinging article on Gov. Blackburn's infamous course in the wholesale remission of fines against gamblers and whiskey dealers, and prophesies that before the end of his term his name will be a stench in the nostrils of all lovers of the temperance cause. That's right, shove it into him. He deserves it all.

The Republican party is on its road to hell, at least Mr. W. O. Bradley said very classically that it would go there if Grant was not nominated. We believe you are right William. With such candidates as your party has presented it deserves to go there, and as sure as the coming of the bleak November it will.

GARFIELD has decided to withhold his letter of acceptance till after the nomination of the Democratic candidate. Perhaps after he reads the columns of evidence proving him a purveyor, a bribe taker, &c., he will go to the most sensible thing left to him—that is decline the nomination.

TILDEN will go into the Convention at Cincinnati with about double the number of votes of any other candidate. It will, therefore, be seen that if he is not nominated he can have a big say as to who shall be. He has too great a following to be utterly ignored.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has declared for Seymour and English. Their characters are without spot or blemish, and would present a striking contrast to those of Garfield and Arthur.

COMMISSIONER RAUM is threatened with removal because he went to Chicago in violation of Hayes' civil service order and hailed for Grant. He should by all means be made an example of.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The New York *Sun* says it is to be hoped that the preachers who agreed to pray for first-class nominations this year will not be disheartened by the apparent non-efficiency of their supplications to date. Garfield and Arthur, to be sure, are discouraging, but let the preachers have faith. Cincinnati may more than make amends for Chicago.

When a great political party nominates for Vice-President of the United States such a man as Chester A. Arthur of New York, it is about time to think whether this office has not fallen too low already in popular esteem. It was the evident intention of the fathers of the Republic that no man should for any possibility reach the Vice-Presidency who was not, in the opinion of his fellow-citizens, equal also to an efficient discharge of the higher duties to which, under providential dispensation, he might at any moment succeed. To day it is a long step from John Adams and Thomas Jefferson to William Almon Wheeler, but it would be a much longer one to Chester A. Arthur. Such a nomination is not only an insult to the administration, and a

shameless groveling to the machine influence, but it is a dangerous belittling of the Vice-Presidency, and an inexcusable affront to the public intelligence.—[Philadelphia Times.]

These revelations which the public records make of the career of James A. Garfield are surprising even to those familiar with current political events. The clearness with which charges have been made has been only equalled by the manner in which these charges have been sustained. The better men in the Republican party have been deluded. Struggling against Grant and Blaine successfully, the real victory passes from them, and the hummer, the jobber and the lobbyist are triumphed.

The nominations, we are told, will unite the Republican party. So much worse, then, for the party. Its strength now is with the worst elements. The men who have been evading the whisky tax; those who seek again to establish the District ring in power at Washington will now work earnestly and hopefully for the success of this ticket. Garfield's election would signify a fruitful triumph for fraud, for bribery, for corruption of all kinds. He would not dare to remove men from office who were prostituting it to political purposes, for Arthur is on the ticket; he could not oppose the District ring, because he is its paid counsel; he could not veto extravagant appropriations, because when he was a member he voted for the salary grab and advocated increasing the President's salary from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Yes, the nomination of Garfield will unite the Republican party. From all quarters where the thugs and carpet-baggers and public plunderers are hiding will come earnest words of indorsement. Already the remnants of the whisky ring are gathering themselves together, and, ceasing for the time to curse Bristow, they prepare for a vigorous campaign. The beneficiaries of the infamous moiety system come slowly from their hiding places and clamor for Garfield and Arthur. Boss Shepherd will no doubt consent to carry out his plans of improving Washington regardless of expense. Mullet, the long-lost Mullet, will again be installed as Architect Plenipotentiary, and Imbecile Extraordinary MacDonald and Babcock and hundreds of others who have been pinning over the decay of Republican institutions will no doubt lend all the aid in their power to the election of Garfield. Garfield is to-day the representative of the trickster and the pretender, his scholarship is a sham, his morality is a cloak, his courage is a pretense. He is aptly termed the Pecksniff of American politics. He has to confront charges not of his political enemies but of his political allies. The documents upon which the indictment is based is signed by the leaders of his own party, and among them is found the name of the man who presides over the convention which was tricked into giving Mr. Garfield the nomination. The Republicans have defeated imperialism, so they claim; now let the Democrats defeat corruption. The exposures made four years ago of the degradation of the administrative department of the Government excited alarm and brought the Republican party to the verge of destruction. It saved itself by perpetrating an infamous crime against popular sovereignty. This new lease of power has been utilized by reorganizing and concentrating all the forces against which the people rebelled in 1876. Forced to respect somewhat the decencies of life, the managers and wire workers have in nothing changed their purposes. Civil-service reform, according to the Republican ideas, is personified by Mr. Arthur, as Mr. Garfield is said to personify the "better instincts" and "higher ambitions" of the same organization. Success now with the Democracy becomes a patriotic duty as well as a desire. The crime of 76 furnishes it with a platform; the nomination of Garfield makes that platform all sufficient.

The contest is to be carried on against crime in all its phases, against that peculiar system of morality which excuses the theft of the Presidency, indorses the Credit Mobilier and places the hired man of a pavement ring over the most important committees in Congress.—[Courier-Journal.]

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—The President vetoed Bayard's Deputy Mate bill.

—Gen. Longstreet has been confirmed as Minister to Turkey.

—Lyman Trenchard is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Illinois.

—Snow fell in Minnesota on Monday last, which accounts for the cold wave that struck us Tuesday.

—They say that Garfield's manner is unpleasant, and that he has no more magnetism than a hoe.

—A cyclone passed over a portion of Indiana, last Monday, making sad havoc of everything in its path.

—Delegates and visitors to the Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, are already beginning to arrive.

—Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, father of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, died at his home in Wilmington, Del., on the 13th.

—S. M. Waite, President of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vermont, has skipped out with \$250,000 of the funds of that institution.

—Twelve thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine German emigrants have arrived in the United States in the last three months.

—The National Democratic Convention will be composed of 738 delegates, and the nominees will have to get 192 votes to make his calling sure.

—In response to a resolution Sec. Thurman has forwarded to the Senate a statement that the late war cost the United States \$6,796,792,568.

—The National Greenbackers at Chicago nominated James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice-President.

—The Newport *State Journal* says that a shower of blue-fish, some of which weighed at least one-half pound, fell near that place a day or two ago.

—The report that the cholera has broken out in Cincinnati will keep some enough to go to run the business.

—Col. E. S. Starling, Republican candidate for Sheriff of Christian county, Ky., was shot by Jesse Katellie while he was making a speech Saturday, and has since died.

—Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, and Mrs. Florence Steele Martin, of Louisville, were married at the old Steele homestead, a short distance from Louisville, on Wednesday.

—A new and dangerous counterfeit one-hundred-dollar note, on the National Exchange Bank, of Baltimore, has made its appearance. The note is of the series of 1875, printed on fiber paper.

—While the Spanish war ship Cuba Espanola was entering the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, Saturday, the boiler exploded, killing 20 persons and wounding 115, of whom 84 were troops being transported.

—Heavy rains in the Northwest the first of the week did great damage to property of all kinds. Cities were inundated, crops destroyed, and millions of logs started off to sweep the rivers clean of bridges and dams.

—The steamers, Stonington and Narragansett, collided in Long Island Sound, Saturday night, causing the burning of the Narragansett and causing the loss of many lives, at first estimated at 200, but since reduced to about 100.

—They have organized a jockey club at Paducah, Ky., and will hold a fall meeting, commencing Tuesday, October 5, and continuing five days. They will offer some twelve purses and stakes, which will be advertised in a short time.

—Tiptonville, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. Lightning struck a great oil-tank last Saturday, setting it on fire, and a general conflagration ensued. The vast tanks of oil were all burned, and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed.

—The Republicans of Indiana were having a lively time yesterday over the nomination for Governor. Two delegates got into a fight, but were separated before any damage was done. Whisky was king as usual. It is hard to say who will get the nomination.

—Louis R. Kess, one of the principal proprietors of the Louisville Hotel and a Councilman of Louisville, accidentally shot himself through the left lung while playing with a self-cocking pistol. The shot came within an inch of penetrating the heart.

—Palmetto, the great Kentucky horse, sold by Col. J. W. Hunt Reynolds, of Frankfort, to Lordill of New York, for \$18,000, and sent by the latter to England, has broken down, it is reported by the cable, and will not run again. British air, water and grass do not seem adapted to Kentucky horses.

—CINCINNATI, June 16.—The six days' walking match, heel and toe, seventy-two hours, under the management of O'Leary, closed at the Highland house to-night. Sixteen men started and only six remained at the finish as follows: Cheny 356, Harriman 352, Krohne 350, O'Brien 328, Tracy 322, Thompson 312.

—Col. J. W. Winlock, of Russellville, Superintendent of the Census in the 2nd (Ky.) District, died at his home a few days ago. During Gov. McCree's administration he was his private Secretary, and made many friends all over the State. LATER.

J. H. Dunsen, of Russellville, has been appointed by the President supervisor to succeed Col. Joseph W. Winlock.

—A. B. Cornell is Governor of New York. George H. Sharpe is Speaker of the New York Assembly. Chester A. Arthur is the Republican nominee for Vice-President of the United States. These are the gentlemen who were turned out of the New York Custom-house by Hayes and Sherman. They are all the creatures of Conkling, who has lifted them to their present positions.

—All the regular annual appropriation bills, except the Deficiency Bill are in the hands of a Conference Committee, and the Deficiency Bill with the Senate. The total amount appropriated is \$184,091,062. LATER.—The regular annual appropriation bills were signed by the President in time to announce their approval before the hour of adjournment and consequently all by law became.

—Ex-Gov. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, was thrown from his horse into a pond on Saturday last and drowned. He was Governor of Mississippi two terms, served his State as a member of Congress, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1853, and re-elected in 1857 for a second term of six years from March 4th, 1859 to 1865. During his service in the Senate he was the recognized leader of the Southern Democrats.

—The Democrats are collecting the facts in connection with Garfield's record, to be issued in the form of a pamphlet, which is to be prefaced with an editorial from the New York *Times* of February 22, 1878, the day succeeding Washington's birthday, in which the moral of the Credit Mobilier investigation and its results is strikingly illustrated in a comparison between the "pure Washington" and Congressman Garfield of Credit Mobilier.

—Congress adjourned on Wednesday. During the session 1,197 bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate and 4,288 bills and joint resolutions in the House of Representatives. The numbers introduced during the first (or extra) session were respectively 773 and 2,526, making a grand total of 8,784 bills and joint resolutions introduced thus far during the present Congress. At the hour of adjournment besides a great number of measures not yet reported from committees, there remained about 800 bills and joint resolutions on the Senate calendar, and about 1,450 bills and joint resolutions on the House calendar, including some 900 pension and other private bills, which have been reported with committee recommendations for passage.

—ST. PAUL, June 15.—A special from Fort Kough, dated yesterday, says 500 of Sitting Bull's band from the other side of the international boundary, came in and surrendered to Lieutenant Whittier, representing General Miles. The Indians were in a starving condition, and were fed and cared for. It is said more are about to come in.

—SALT LAKE, June 15.—The Territorial Democratic Committee adopted the following resolution: "That it is the duty of the Government to provide a suitable law for suppressing the practice of polygamy in the Territories and proper officers to enforce it. That it is a gigantic evil which has so long flourished in spite of the zeal of Republican administrations." The committee selected Allen G. Campbell to go as a delegate to Cincinnati to present the resolution and urge its insertion in the Democratic National Platform.

—About fifteen years ago a man visited Somerset, Ky., for the purpose of buying a farm. No one knew him, but he was supposed to have money. After a few days he disappeared and was forgotten. A negro man named Sam Woods at the time told two respectable citizens of the county that he saw Robert Nunley and others murder the man, and throw his body in a deep sink hole, and cautioned them not to tell it for Nunley and his comrades would kill him, but no credence was given by the gentlemen to the negro's tale. About ten days ago, a farmer living about three miles from Somerset, on the Mt. Vernon road, was having a well dug on his place in a sink-hole, and found in it three human skeletons. This is the identical spot described by the negro Sam Woods. Fifteen years ago to the two citizens of Pulaski county, as the place where the murder had been committed. Robert Nunley was accordingly arrested last Thursday and lodged in the Somerset jail. The citizens of Somerset are greatly excited over the matter.

—WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senate confirmed Col. Drum as Adjutant General; Otto Mears, of Colorado, John B. Bowman, of Kentucky, Alfred B. Meschan, of Washington, D. C., George W. Manypenny, of Columbus, Ohio, and John J. Russell, of Iowa, Commissioners to ratify the agreement with the Ute Indians; Jacob W. Helfferich, of Louisiana, to be Commissioner of the Land office at Springfield, Mo.; Jno. H. Allen, Receiver of Public Money at Saragosa Falls, Minn.; and Amos Newton Kimball, of Jackson, Miss., Isaac F. Mahon, of Wisconsin, and Robt. S. Gardner, of West Virginia, Indian Inspectors. A number of nominations failed to receive action, and expired at the close of the session, among them that of John H. Hartranft, as Collector of Customs for Philadelphia. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Col. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, to be Brigadier General, and rejected the nomination of Chas. Pelham, of Alabama, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. The President will probably appoint ex-Gov. Hartranft Collector of Customs at Philadelphia to-morrow.

As a Liver Regulator Dr. Marshall's Brounline is equal to, if not superior, to any medicine upon the market. We take no pride in running down other medicines and shall only say a trial of Brounline to convince you of its curing virtues. It is a vegetable compound and is a recipe of an "old time doctor," and we do not hesitate to say we think it good. Go to the underground agents and get a bottle (and if need be get three or four), take according to directions on inside wrapper and we think you will unite with us in saying that Brounline is a good Liver Medicine. Trial bottles free. Regular size \$1. Sold by Chemist & Post.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. M. BRUCE

Is a Candidate for reelection to the office of TOWN MARSHAL of Standard. Election in August.

GEO. S. CARPENTER

Is a Candidate for MARSHAL of the town of Standard. Election—1st Monday in August next.

S. S. MYERS

Present incumbent, is a Candidate for reelection to the office of POLICE JUDGE. Election first Monday in August.

JUDGE W. S. PRIOR

Of Frankfort, is a Candidate for reelection to the Court of Appeals from this, the Second Appellate District; subject to the action of the Democracy.

TO TAX-PAYERS!

I AM NOW READY TO RECEIVE YOUR TAXES for 1880, and will be sent each day at my office. Do not put the matter off, but call on once.

S. H. BAUGHMAN, Sheriff.

STOLEN!

A Brown Mare, about 18 years old, 15½ hands high, white spots on back caused from lightning, several white spots on neck caused from lightning, and heavy in tail, was stolen from me, near Hendersonville, on the night of the 10th inst., and I suppose was turned loose or sold somewhere between the City and Perryville. Any information concerning her will be liberally rewarded. June 17, 1880. (42-17) JOHN E. DAVIS.

TO MILLINERS!

HAVING SOLD OUR ESTABLISHMENT, WE offer for sale our

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

MILLINERY & APRINE COST.

Any person desiring to enter into the business, or increase their stock, can secure a bargain by calling on us at once.

Mrs. SUSAN M. WARREN.

Mrs. I. M. BRUCE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Scaled proposals to erect

A Brick Church Building

In the town of Standard, Lincoln county, Ky., after the Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of the Board of the Lincoln County Court, will be received until

SATURDAY, JULY 3, AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

When the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The bids may be for the whole work, or separately. The contracting parties will be required to give bonds with good security. All proposals should be addressed to E. W. Brown, Secy. Standard, Ky. Bids will be received for the roof, separately, or for the whole of the carpenter's work.

J. S. MURPHY

H. BAUGHMAN, Committee.

NORTHERN LAKE ICE

DELIVERED EVERY MORNING TO REGULAR customers, at the following rates, viz:

100 lbs. and Over, \$1.60 per Cwt.

40 " & up to 100, \$1.50 "

40 " and under, \$2.00 "

All quantities to irregular customers, 2 cents per Pound, and

Furnished any hour of the day at Chemist & Post's Drug Store, at the rate of 10 cents per Pound. Amounts due and sent to be paid at the close of each month.

42-17

E. E. BARROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF CLAIMS,

To be paid out of the Levy of 1880, by the Sheriff, when Claimants Settle their Taxes.

Amount, Kavanagh, 8 40

Alfred, John, 2 00

Anderson, Arch, 8 00

Anderson, S. D., 9 00

Andrews, John, 2 00

Andrews, John, 2 00

Baker, James P., 12 00

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Where the Silver Dollars Are.

As everybody has been informed by prominent Congressmen and other public speakers that the country is absolutely wailing for the silver dollar of our fathers, and as the mints have coined millions of them every month since the passage of the act making ninety cents' worth of silver a dollar we feel that we are doing the silver lovers a service in informing them where the darling coins are and how to get them. The Government depositories at San Francisco, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Washington are full of them, while twelve millions more are in the Sub-Treasury building in this city. Any one can get them by offering their face value in greenbacks at either of the depositories named, or they can be ordered through any National bank at the same price. Whoever will order them will confer a great favor on the Government, for the coins are an utter nuisance wherever they are stored. Those at New York alone weigh more than four hundred tons and take up a great deal of room that is needed for other purposes. The Government pays out these dollars as fast as it can, but every one who gets them possesses of an insane desire to get rid of them; even the father of the bill creating them does not want them; millionaires and beggars, Congressmen and workmen, no sooner get them than they make haste to take them back and exchange them for silver certificates, on the ridiculous plea that these are easier to carry and do not wear out the pockets and strength of the owner. Of course this is mere balderdash; any man with the soul of a patriot would rather carry a hundred silver dollars, weighing a little more than seven pounds—only about as much as a doubled-barreled gun—than have them replaced by a slip of paper that is worth no more than a hundred dollar greenback. Let the men who love these dollars so dearly send on their greenbacks and clear the vaults of this mass of metal that is of no use to the United States, and that no other nation will take at its face value.—[N. Y. Herald.]

Blacksmith's Hammer Signals.

When the blacksmith gives the avil quick lights blows it is a signal to the helper to use the sledge, or to strike quicker. The force of the blows given by the blacksmith's hammer indicates the force of the blow it is required to give the sledge. The blacksmith's helper is supposed to strike the work in the middle of the width of the avil, and when this requires to be varied the blacksmith indicates where the sledge blows are to fall by touching the required spot with his hand hammer. If the sledge is required to have a lateral motion while descending, the blacksmith indicates the same to the helper by delivered hand hammer blows in which the hand hammer moves in the direction required for the sledge to move. If the blacksmith delivers a heavy blow upon the work and an intermediate light blow upon the avil, it denotes that heavy sledge blows are required.

If there are two or more helpers the blacksmith strikes a blow between each helper's sledge hammer blow, the object being to merely denote where the sledge blows are to fall.

When the blacksmith desires the sledge blows to cease, he lets the hand hammer head fall upon the avil and continues its rebound upon the same until it ceases.

Opposition Dying Out.

It there ever was any real opposition to the nomination of Mr. Tilden by the Democrats, it is rapidly dying out. It looks as if the whole country had determined to accept the situation, and base its hope of future peace and prosperity upon his election and inauguration. The day that finds him upon the eastern portico of the Capitol in the act of taking the oath of office, will be the most glorious day this country has known since its foundations of government were laid. Say what we may of Mr. Tilden as an individual, it cannot be said that he is not a patriot, a statesman, and above all an honest man. He holds a higher claim to the Presidency than any other citizen of the Republic. He has been fairly chosen by a majority of the people to fill the Presidential chair, and it only remains for them to come forward and say he shall not be again deterred from assuming it. There is a latent hope in the heart of every true Democrat that the shame attached to the present usurpation of the Presidency shall be cleanly wiped out and the country restored to its natural order and excellence. This can not be done more effectually than by the election and inauguration of Samuel J. Tilden.—[Frankfort Freeman.]

Seely-married Couples.
It is the happiest and most virtuous state of society in which the husband and wife set out together, make their property together, and with perfect sympathy of soul, graduate all their expenses, plans, calculations and desires, with reference to their present means and to their future and common interest.

Nothing delights a man more than to enter the nest little tenement of two young people who, within two or three years, without any resources but their knowledge of industry, have joined heart and hand, and engaged to share together the responsibilities, duties, interests, trials and pleasures of life. The industrious wife is cheerfully employing her own hands in domestic duties, putting her house in order, mending her husband's clothes, or preparing the dinner, while perhaps the little darling sits prattling on the floor, or lies sleeping in the cradle, and everything seems preparing to welcome the happiest of husbands and the best of fathers when he shall come home from his toil to enjoy the sweets of his paradise.

This is the true domestic pleasure. Health, contentment, love, abundance and bright prospects are all here. But it has become a prevailing sentiment that a man must acquire a fortune before he marries, that his wife must have no sympathy nor share with him in the pursuit of it—in which most of the pleasure truly exists—and the young married people must set out with as large and expensive an establishment as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years.

This is very unhappy; it fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue, promoting vice; it destroys the true economy and design of the domestic institution, and it promotes idleness and inefficiency among females, who are expecting to be taken up by fortune and passively sustained without any care or concern on their part; and thus many a wife becomes, as a gentleman once remarked, not a "help-meet," but a "help-eat."

From the Barren Trees.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist says: I wish to describe to you a method of making fruit trees bear, that I blundered on. Some fifteen years ago I had a small apple tree that leaned considerably. I drove a stake beside it, tied a string to a limb, and fastened it to the stake. The next year that limb blossomed full; not another blossom appearing on the tree, and as Tom Bunker said, "It set me to thinking, and I came to the conclusion that the string was so tight that it prevented the sap returning to the roots; consequently it formed fruit buds. Having a couple of pear trees, that were large enough to bear but had never blossomed, I took a coarse twine and wound it several times around the tree above the lower limbs, and tied it as tight as I could. The next spring all the top above the cord blossomed as white as snow, and there was not one blossom below where the cord was tied. I have since tried the experiment on several trees, with the same result. I think it is a much better way than cutting off the roots. In early summer, say June or July, wind a strong twine around the tree, or a single limb and tie it, the tighter the better, and you will be blessed with the result. The next winter, or spring, the cord may be taken off.

While sleep is the "season for all natures," it is injurious to curtail the hours of rest. For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, the old notion about early rising is still appropriate. But he who is kept up till 10 or 11 o'clock, then rises at 5 or 6, because of the teaching of some old ditty, "early to rise, is committing a sin against his own soul. There is not one man in ten thousand who can afford to do without 7 or 8 hours' sleep. All the stuff written about great men who sleep only three or four hours a night is apocryphal. They have been put upon such small allowances occasionally and prospered; but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. If you retire early, rise early; then if you can't get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as proper for one man to rise at 8 as it is for another to rise at 5. Let the bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulses. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising.

Only one of the big trees of California has been felled by the hands of man. To accomplish this it required five men twenty-two days, not chopping, but with long augers, boring it down. After the tree was completely severed, the veteran stood still unmoved, refusing to fall, until by ropes, pulleys and wedges, the enormous trunk was brought to the earth. This tree was found to be over 800 feet long, 96 feet in circumference at the base and sound to the very heart.

To WASH COLORED STOCKINGS.—Put a tablespoonful of salt in a quart of water. Let the stockings soak in that for ten minutes, and then take them out, and wash in soap and water.

The Moss Industry in Louisiana.
The New Orleans Times says that the moss industry of that region has quite recovered its former flourishing condition. The moss is mostly gathered by negroes. Cypress moss is preferred, as it is the longest and most tenacious of all the varieties. After the moss is gathered it is placed on a sunny spot, and left a month to the action of the wind and weather. At the end of that time the grayish bark peels off, leaving the hair almost clean. Some of the moss requires no manipulation, while other assortments are, in weight, more than half dirt. After being thus dried the material is sold to the plantation storekeeper or to the cross-roads groceryman, and the gatherer receives from one to two cents a pound for it, according to quality. The stuff is baled and sent to New Orleans for manufacture. After the moss reaches the factory it is subjected to the action of the wash-er, which is a large cylindrical arrangement with a wheel inside, which pulls the moss lither and thither, and dashes it through a vat of boiling water and soap, until the stuff is cleaned. Then it is hung out upon the racks to dry. This done, it is put into the duster, a fan mill, which entirely removes all the dust that may have survived the washing process. The moss comes into the factory yellow in color and goes out inky black. The article is then made into bales, according to quality, and lettered with single, double, treble, and quadruple X's. The highest grade, XXXX, can hardly be distinguished from the finest and choicest horsehair. The other grades are consumed mostly in Louisiana. Seven years are required for the growth of a crop of moss after a tree has been stripped.

From Small Beginnings.

It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade should follow it all his life. Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, was a country blacksmith once. Thomas Hayne, a rich and eminent lawyer, also of Illinois, was once a book-binder. Erastus Corning, of New York, too lame to do work, commenced as a shop boy in Albany. When applying for employment he was asked: "Why, my little boy, what can you do?" "Can do what I am bid," was the answer, which secured him the place. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker. Thurlow Weed was a canal-bait driver. Ex-Gov. Stone, was a cabinet maker, which trade Stephen A. Douglass also worked at in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence, now living, have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without which, talent is as gold coin on a barren island. Work alone makes men bright, and it does not alone depend on the kind of work you have to do, whether you succeed or not, it depends on how you do it.—[From the Table.]

According to the statement of the Dental Advertiser, there are in the United States 12,000 dentists engaged in the profession actively.

This dentist use in packing into the cavities of teeth annually, half a ton of pure gold; at which rate it will take only three hundred years to bury all the gold in the United States into the grave yards, provided the produce from mines ceased. Future generations may find the most profitable mines in ancient grave yards. Those people who have a horror at the disturbing of the grave should have the teeth, with gold in them, taken from the jaws of the dead, and upon each tomb stone should be cut an affidavit of some good and true citizen, certified as such by a lawfully authorized officer, to the effect that such citizen was present and witnessed the extraction of all gold filled teeth from the jaws of the dead person whose grave this is.

A poor Irish woman went to a venerable priest in Boston the other day, says the Pilot, and asked him to forward to Ireland her help for the famine sufferers. "How much can you spare?" asked the priest. "I have \$100 saved," she said, "and can spare that." The priest reasoned with her, saying that her gift was too great for her means; but she was firm in her purpose. It would do her good to know that she had helped. She could rest happier thinking of the poor families she had saved from hunger and death. The priest received her money with moistened eyes. "Now, what is your name?" he asked. "That I may have it published." "My name!" said the brave soul, counting over her money, "don't mind that, sir. Just send them the help—and God will know my name."

The Cincinnati Commercial has been very bitter in its criticisms of General Garfield, because he refused to put wood pulp, which enters into the manufacture of paper, upon the free list. Since his nomination the Commercial declares: Upon thorough investigation we find that we can get along for a few weeks without pulp on the free list. The way to get the article is to take a buckeye log, grind it on a big stone and make your own pulp. "Tah for Garfield, pulp or no pulp."

One even quart of sifted flour is one pound, but when made into bread by a young wife whose mother has always been allowed to do the cooking, it seems to weigh about fifteen pounds, says the Philadelphia News.

Domestic Science.
Fresh meat after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

Kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

Blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bed-steads, is an unfailing bed-bug remedy.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, or a little salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

Salt will curdle new milk; hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the fish is prepared.

People snore because they lie with their hands thrown back, and there is consequently a dropping of the under-jaw. To break the habit, sleep with the mouth closed and the chin low.

Persons may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitutions. By moderate and daily exercise men may become strong in limb and muscle.

Relative to changing the clothing, it is considered hazardous to lessen its amount after dressing in the morning, unless active exercise is taken immediately. No under garments should be changed for lighter ones during the day, ordinarily. The best, safest and most convenient time for lessening the clothing is in the morning when we first dress for the day.

A Philadelphia Grand Jury recommends the revival of the whipping post for criminals. "While," say the jurors, "incarceration to a sensitive nature may be painful and humiliating enough to accomplish all the objects sought to be attained by punishment of any kind, yet in the case of a very large proportion of the dangerous class of society—the professional thief, the well-dressed pick-pocket, the adroit swindler and confidence man, together with those of a more brutal nature—a short term of imprisonment in comfortable quarters with wholesome food is not adequate to obtain the end required. Criminal punishments should be severe, short and decisive. Then the prison would be sufficient to meet the requirements."

Mr. Beck said a thing in the Senate on Friday that will set plain people thinking. "I served on the House Committee on Ways and Means for six years," he said, "I saw all the great monopolies and protected interests of the country struggling there to perpetuate their privileges. I have seen the ablest lawyers argue their cases for pay, day by day—some for salt, some for iron, some for blankets, some for cotton, and for everything that is protected. But I never saw one human being come here to argue for a reduction of taxation in the interest of the producers and tax-payers of this country."

The rigid observance of English rules in South Carolina Courts, and a neglect of the same on the part of Mr. Pettigru, gave rise to the following passage: "Mr. Pettigru, you have on a light coat. You can't speak." Pettigru replied: "May it please the bench, I conform strictly to the law. Let me illustrate: The law says that the barrister shall wear a black gown and coat, and your honor thinks that means a black coat?" "Yes," said the judge: "Well, the law also says the sheriff shall wear a cocked hat and sword. Does your honor hold that the sword must be cocked as well as the hat?" He was permitted to go on.

A man who firmly believes that a second flood will come next November to cover the whole face of the earth is building an ark at Helena, Texas. The craft will hold fifty persons, with food for forty days and forty nights, and he will take passengers at \$500. Every other vessel, he explains, will be wrecked. He had better be making preparations to fight fire.

"I move the previous question," said a delegate to a Montana convention. The Chairman—"If the chair recollect right the question was on adjourning for drinks. Those in favor say yes; contrary-minded, no." The chair was about to announce the unanimous result when he noticed the room was empty.

Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War under the Grant administration, is quoted by the New York Sun as having declared to a federal official in that city, last week, that "Gen. Garfield is the most corrupt man in America. He would 'steal Heaven's livery to serve the devil in.'"

A down-town policeman found a loafer last week on the wharf asleep, with his mouth wide open. Being at a loss what charge to make, the sergeant suggested that he charge him with keeping a rum hole open without license.

A writer in *Harvard's Science Gossip*, says that for painting on white satin, the use of a little white of egg with the color will serve both to prepare the surface and also to give the painting a soft, glossy appearance.

The happiest man in the world is the one with just wealth enough to keep him in spirits, and just children enough to make him industrious.

MARKETS.
The recent prices for provisions, &c., are as follows:

Item	Price	Item	Price
Rice, shoulders	65¢	Rice, sides	50¢
Beef, hams	10¢	Lard	10¢
Wheat, white	1.00	Wheat, red	95¢
Flour	25¢	Meal	20¢
Butter	15¢	Eggs	15¢
Brown Sugar	10¢	White Sugar	10¢
Coffee	25¢	Molasses	10¢
Salt, 7 lbs. barrel	25¢	Vinegar	10¢
Irish Potatoes	1.00	Corn, per barrel	25¢
Clearer	25¢	Timothy hay	15¢
Cash on order	15¢	Cash, delivered	10¢

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